THE WAR.

PORTIONAL PACTS AND SPECULATIONS.

Our Shanghae Correspondence

SHANGHAE, Chine, Oct. 10, 1864. Departure of the American and English Ministers for Pekin-Want of a Smaller Class of American Steamers for the Chinese Station-Accident to the Powhatan-Skirmishes between the Rebels

and imperialists, etc., etc.

I scribble you a few lines, simply to inform you that we are up and doing in this part of the world; also, that our Minister, Hon. R. M. McLane, is going see what this country is made of. He left this ternoon in the noble steam frigate Powhatan, for the waters of Pekin, the capital of the Celestial Emire, accompanied by the English Minister, Sir John Bowring, in H. B. M. steamer Rattler—the Powhs-tan taking in tow the steamer John Hancock and shoener Fennimore Cooper, for the purpose of proseeding as far as possible by water. The Powhatan sentirely too large for the China station and draws e much water. Hence the necessity for taking

maller vessels along for shallow water navigation. It is a pity that our government do not send out a table steamer for this station. The Susquehanna, dississippi and Powhatan are all too large for these

Mississippi and Powhatan are all too large for these waters. This place and Amoy are the only two ports on the coast accessible to either of them. They cannet get within twelve miles of Canton, Ning Po or Poo chow-foo, and as for suppressing piracies in the rivers and on the coast, why they are perfectly useless, owing to their great draught of water.

The Powhatan, a few days since, in attempting the shift her anchorage, got into want is called chow chee water, by which she became almost unmanageable, and ran afoul of the English clipper ship Calragars, carrying away both port yardarms and the festopsail yard of the former. The Susquehanns, when she was up here, met with a similar mishap, owing to her unmanageable size, in a narrow river, fall or shipping, with a strong carrent running.

Everything is quite here at present. Occasionally the rebel and imperialist forces have a small skirmish, but it does not amount to anything, except to injure trade and impoverish the country.

The Tripartite Treaty—Financial Resources of France and England—The Foreign En-listment Bill—Speech of the King of Greece,

See, circ.

DRAPTS OF THE WAR ON THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Speaking of the new French loan, the Loudon Chronicle says: It may be added that the financial possibilities of the two countries differ as widely as their fiscal arrangements—the revenues of France, although practically unlimited, being less immediately available than our own. A large portion of the required funds will be subscribed by small capitalists, who would be almost mable, as tax-payers, to bear any additional burdens. In a more commercial country, unemployed savings are less frequent, while the sources of revenue are far more various and ample. In England, any deficiency of revenue for the purposes of the war may perhaps be supplied without the necessity of raising the national income to the level of 1815; and even if a loan should eventually be found accessary, a predent minister would certainly provide a real, instead of an illusory ecurity to the creditor, by the imposition of fresh taxes. It is a matter of callulation whether the entire demand cannot be defrayed out of the resources of the year. For those who prefer phrases to fact and figures, the common place denuosiations of governments which transfer their burdens to poserity may be set off against the common-place assertion that the war is undertaken for the sake of a future generation. Ministers and members of Parlament will have occasion to examine the question more deeply. It is nunecessary, to rever, to auticipate a decision which must by influenced by the events of the text three months. In the meantime, the enemy may be assured of that which it most concerns him to know. Weather by loans or by taxes—whether by employing their credit in their wealth—the Western allies will persevere in the war until they nave soccased in conquering an homorable and permanent peace.

comman opinion of the Foreign Enlistment bill.

The promulgation, through the German journals, of the Foreign Legion bill, will, it is to be feared, tend to discourage many who had looked for ward to more liberal adjulations. The total omission of my provision for invalided non-commissions officers or soldiers, even in case of wounds, and the fear of being turned adrift without niterior provision, air a naving forfested their rights of native domicile or cause ship, cannot fail to deter thousands from substing. Then, again, the 5th clause, which har half pay to officers, and places thousands the mercy of undefined recompense in case of wounds or infirmities contracted while discharging military duty during the period of continuing to serve." Is not sufficiently explicit. As well observed by the National of Berlin, this article requires a clear, and, what is more, a liberal explanation and definition, ere men will entist for service in a climate where sickness is more to be dreaded than the sword, and where their constitutions, however robust, may be utterly runned in a few days. No mention is made of any gratoity to men after being disbanded, so that they run the risk of being turned adrift, enfeebled in body, perhaps, and after having sacrificed all rights of nationality. Our object ough: to be to octain respectable men, and to convert the legion into a meral and political liok. But we offer insufficient inducements to respectable characters of any class; and it is much to be feared that under such circum. pectable new, and to convert the legion into a moral and political lick. But we offer insufficient inducements to respectable the acters of any class; and it is much to be feared that under such circumstances the legion will, as far as regards offices, be a receptacle for those of secondary quality, and for loose characters, as relates to the ranks. It would be useless to conceal the fact that a had impression has been created, and that this impression will be fostered by those whose interest it is to thwart the measure in Germany. A faral error, of which experience has proved the destriment, would be the admixture of races in the same corps. If it is desired that good fellowship and exprit de corps should exist, the races must be held distance—that is, there must be no indiscriminate admixture of Germans, Swiss. or other nationalities. Unless this point be a tended to, the consequences will prove most deleterious to discipline, trustworthicess, and the regular march of duty. One of the causes which led to the deterioration of Aspeleon's Polish Lancers, even those who fought in Spain in 1810 and 1811, was the necessity of admitting Southern Germans and others. It is matter of history that the spirit of the carps then commenced to fall off, and that both nationalities distrusted and were jealous of each other.—German Correspondence at the London Times.

Correspondence of the London Times.

THE TRIPARTITE THEATY—WHAT EFFECT WILL IT HAVE ON THE TEMPER OF THE CAR?

There is in the present state of things an element which diplomatists and party men seem never to take into a count, and which, however, is not without importance—we mean the pride and obscinacy of the Emperor of Russia. We cannot believe that the morarch, who is the most powerful in Europe, by the extent of his territories and the number of his analycits, can accept all the public humiliation which flows from this treaty of the 2d Descaber. What! can the Czar of All the Russias—after naving been forced to raise the siege of Allistria, and to recross the Pruth—atter sustaining grave checks on the Alma and at Ink rumann, after having had the most magnificant of his parts almost block due with his own vessels, and the fortifications of Schasbopol destroyed—baving, 100, one of his most powerful armies, at the head of which his some showed them selves, in the saddest position—what, I say, can it be supposed that the Czar can shandon the fruits of a century's policy, can consect to lose his prestage, which is his greatest force in the East, can avow himself vanquished, without making the most supreme efforts! No! that is impossible! No one who thinks it can know the conductors of pasce offered him by Austria; he cannot do it without gaining a great victory, or being completely defeated. We must expect, then, a terrible condition, and let us have the courage to prepare for it. But there is no time to lose. We must summin subjected nations to hierry and independence; if the West remains undeeded, it will be constripted by Russia. Buch is the position in which we now are. Event have precipitated the criss. There can no longer be a question of a circumscribed war, et what is called a political war; but it must be a war of equilibrium in Europe, of a war for remedying all the injustice which has been so imprudently committed for nearly a century. Only a few days now separate as from the period allowed to Austria THE TRIPARTITE TREATY—WEAT EFFECT WILL IT

enlighten all the world."—Paris Siecle.

TROSPECTS OF A RUSSIAN INVASION OF INDIA.

We have not the slightest intention of attempting to revive the forgotten panic which we call "Russophohia." We know that Kokan is 700 miles from the Khyber, that the path is through an uncultivated desert, that Baber in the same locality twice lost an army in the smov, and that if 20,000 Russian Kalmucks did force the passes, they would be applicated in the valley of Peshavar. With every officer of same in India we regard with dread even the appearance of interference in the politics of be appearance of interference in the politics of Central Asia. It has brought to the empire nothing but disaster, and to our prestige nothing but dis-

the disinchation to meddle with Burmah was at least as great, and that an English officer is Commissioner of Fegure. There are contingencies which may force us to accept an alternative as dangerous as undesired. So long as the States of Central Asis remain native States, their affairs are as unimportant to the empire as the quarrels of Fegurans. It is notting to us whether the savage who occupies Bokhars, or the semi-barbariuss who quarrel in Candahar, are victorious or defeated. If they remain at peace, we know that the caravans will travel undisturbed, and the revenue will profit. If they remain at war, we know that every stroke falls on some one of whom the world is willing to be rid. But the question becomes more serious if we are to believe that these States may be united, that a second empire may be formed beyond the Suleiman range, and that the courage of mountaineers is to be organized by the science of these who hold an opposite opinion—we do not deem to be absurd. It is believed that the Russians are masters of Kokan. It is certain that the petty States of that region are alarmed to a degree which overcomes their dread of British annexation. It is allowed that Russian officers are not in Kokan to bottanize, or even to add a few more thousand miles of steppe to an empire whose boundaries have never yet been traced. Their object may not be Iudia, and, even if it is, it may be unatainable. Battucy have an object, and we protest against the belief that courage means stupidicy, and that we are not to water events, however important, or re eive assertions however well authenticated—Friend of China.

NEUTRAL POLICY OF THE NEW DANISH MINISTRY.

The new ministry are said to nave resolved on maintaining the system of policy observed by the former cabinet as regards the Eastern question. It is believed in Copenhagen that the King imosed this on the present ministry, on their constition, it is believed in Copenhagen that the save not not not not not of the ministry are said to nave resolved on the present ministr

ROYAL PROMISES AND GREEK FAITH — SPEECH OF KING OTHO.

In his speech on the opening of the Chambers, King Otho made the following allusions to the recent insurrectionary movements in his kingdom, and to the position of Greece in reference to the Rossian war:—

cent insurrectionary movements in his kingdom, and to the position of Greece in reference to the Russi in war:

Well known circumstances, accompanied by deplorable acts, bave, for some time part, led to the interruption of relations with a neighboring State, and occasioned material losses to the commercial interests of both countries. My government has unceasingly devoted its attention to re-establishing these relations, and we hope that, thanks to the sincere and kind cooperation of the greet. Powers, the allies of the neighboring State, and whose noble and generous sentiments in favor of Greece have been strongly manifested, can desires will be happlily realized. In presence of the formulable struggle which has broken out in the East, considerations of a superior order, derived from the manifest interests of the nation, as well as from a feeling of gratuate to wards the Powers altuded to, have dictated to us the declaration of a strict neutrality. In firmly adhering to this system, we will neither permit nor tolerate anything contrary to the honor and true interests of the country. We keep up friendly relations with all the Powers, without forgetting that the paramount interest of Greece is to draw from the springs of European civilization all the benefits which result from them for society. Notains, in fact, can be better suited to our situation, or more powerfully contribute to the national giory, than a good internal organization, by the aid of the moral and religious caucation of youth, of legislative and governmental arrangements having for object be developement of agriculture, of industry and of commerce, as well as of the observance of the stricters good faith in all transactions either public or private.

REAL CONDITION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

good faith in all transactions either public or private.

REAL CONDITION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The Russian army has this advantage over those of the allies, that it acts in its own country, its soldiers are accustomed to the climate, and its generals and commissa iat are acquainted with the ground and the resources to be derived from it; but, on the other hand, the Black Sax ts cheed to the Russian army by our firste, and the Sea of Azov and the land road only are open to it to procure all the supplies which it cannot find on the soil itself. The sre opes, which are uninhabitable in the winter, and only practicable by the road which leads from Perekop to Simfaropol, form two thirds of the Crimea; the other third is a mountainous region. Prices Menschikoff has established himself from Simfaropol, Kara-soubazar and Baktohi-Serai to the west-cost, a radius of about twenty-five leagues. The ordinary ration of the Russian soldier is composed of blead, groats, and brandy to which, he war, is added meat. This latter is the only thing the Crimea can supply. The oxen and sheep amply supply the wants of the Russian army but the corn, brandy, and other supplies are drawofrom Nikolaste, Kherson, and Caganrog, where large depots have been for some time formed dinner by the navigation of the Date, er, which traverses very rice provinces, or from Odessa. Nikolasief and Kaurson now serve as the basis of the Supplies of the Russian army, and it they were destroyed. Prince Mensch.

pots have been for some time formed chaer by the navigation of the Date er, which traverses very rice provinces, or from Ocessa. Nikolsief and Kherson now serve as the basis of the supplies of the Russian army, and it they were destroyed, Prince Meas hitself would find himself in a very embarasses position. The transport of supplies is attended with great difficulty in a country where no regular estab lishments for that purcose exist. The roads are very bad, although not quite impracticable. The Russian government has collected together by requisition a great number of vebticles, and by this meass secured the service, notwithstanding the season, the rain, the cold, and these dreadful snow strms which sometimes saven away whole flocks and eatire convoys. May exertinges are lost and many man perish on the road, but the convoys succeed each other without interruption and traverse the lathmus of Perchop, by which road provisions, relaforcements, and ammunition must come. The sea of Azoff bring free, numerous cargoes are also despatched from Teganrog, Berdianck and Mariaupol, and which, after being landed at Kertch, are sent on by the road which leads from that port to Simferopol. If our accounts are, therefore, as we believe them to be, correct, the Russians are not in want of provisions, or, at least, it is clear that the Russian government has taken every means for securing a supply for them. The real cause of the sufferings of their army, and of the numerous from the want of proper care and remedies in illuses, notwithstanding the eno mous same expended by the government for that purpose.—Paris Constitutionnel.

Grattuties for the wounded, are displayed by numerous gifts, which are sent from all directions and through every channel, to the Ministry of Marine, In order to scoars regularity in the reception of these offerings, epocial arrangements have been made for the cally recepting the ministry of Marine, and information respecting them will be immediately given to the Grand Duke Constantine, who will make a r

vote themselves to the care of the sick.

VISIT OF THE SULTAN TO THE DUKE OF CAMERIDEE.

On Friday last his imperial Majesty the Sultan, accompanied by his ordunary suite, proceeded to the Palace of the Embassy, to visit his royal Highness. The Sultan was received at the entrance of the Palace by Lord Stratford de Radchffe and the whole personnel of the British legation in fall uniton, and by the Duke of Cambridge, who wated at the head of the grand staircase. Jutroduced into the chief saloon, the Sultan entered most affairly

ADMIRAL DUNDAS'S PAREWELL TO THE BLACK SEA FLRET.

The following is the address of Admirel Dundas upon quitting the command of the Black Sea fleet:

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP BRITANNIA
IN THE BOSPHOROUS, Dec. 22, 1854.

My term of service as Commander in Chief in the Mediterrane an and Black Seas having drawn to a close, I am about to return to England and give up the command of this fleet.

Daring the past year many trying circumstances have occurred—testilence in its most aggravated form, action with the enemy against defences such as ships hardly ever encountered, and a tempest of the most awful violence.

In taking an affectionate leave of the officers, seamen, and marines of the fleet, I can aercafter experience no higher gratification than the assurance that they preserve their high character for discipline, enterprise, and devotion to our sovereign and country.

Vice-Admiral, Commander in Chief.

Relations of the United States with the allied Powers—Our Amerations Policy.

[From the Paris Constitutional, Bec. 24]

Nowhere has speculation assumed such proportions as in America; nowhere does credit play no great a part; and it is that circumstance which places all fortunes in that country at the mercy of the sightest shock. The circulation of paper there is enormous. As manufacturers are alogether free from the control of the governmen, as banks are numerous, and railway and other spares are so greatly multiplied, that the sum total of the shares often greatly exceeds the real value of the enterprises which they represent, the financial prosperity of the country is one of those fragile edifices which a breath can overthrow. It is not the twenty or thirty millions of dollars which are as a surplus at the treasury that wold suffice to guard against the danger of such a struction, although the plans, more or less adventurous of the warrpatty, are principally based on that surplus. Who cost not know that in America every one estimates his fortune and regulates his expanse, not according to his capital, but according to the combined amount of his money and of the credit which that money may enable him to obtain? By that call relation, the taste for laxry which has developed it self in so predigious a manner in America, has found means of astisying itself. Within the last few years the United States have augmented their purchases on credit in a manner altogether out of proportion to the amount of money of which they can dispose. It is a most delicate situation, from which they can only relieve themselves on the condition of avoiding every great crisis. In addition, the interests of American commerce and manufactures are so much mixed up with the commerce and manufactures of France and England, that creasers of the United States as we may be properly on the properly of the condition of the condition of a wolding every great to loss of the folding for the properly of the condition of the condition of the conditio the bighest degree the jeal-may and antipathy of the states in which slavery has been abolished. As to the Sandwich slands, it may be that America will obtain their voluctary dession. The King of Hondinu may renounce the independence of his throne in excharge for some annual pension. His ambiguous reply to the question addressed to him by the English cansul leads to the supposition that there is semething well founded in the runors which have been in circulation on the subject. But, if we see what Kamehameha would gate by this renouncement of his right, which an ancestor, really illustrious and superior to all the other inhabitants of Oceania, transmitted to him, we do not perceive the advantages which the United States can look for from that cession. This archipelage is a station useful to their whalers and steamers; but they enjoy that advantage at present, without cost or embarrassment. By their relative proxumity, by the extent of their commarce, by the number of their commerce, by the number of their commerce, by the number of their commerce of the Sandwich group. Why, then, should she United States charge that lucrative substrainty for a superainty in difficulty, which would require the organition and expense of local administration. For all these reasons, we have full confidence in the American people. The Puritans, who first peopled the United States, have brequeathed to their children residuous of high moraity and a very rigid sentiment of duty, which will continue to prevail, in spite of the popular clamers and the harangues of the tavern politicians at the present crisis. If the Sandwich Islands and Cubs should in the end form a part of the Union, their annexation will be effected by honorable means, and not otherwise. As to Russian aympathies, they would be so completely monstrous that the true American people cannot be capable of them.

monstrous that the true American people cannot be capable of them.

The Expressing System in the United States and England.

[From the London limes, Dec. 28.]

Just now war overrides even mammon. The very lands of gold have lost their attractions compared with the scene of European strife, and states a thought probably is given to news from Ballartar or Sacramento when despayables from Ballartar and Sebsstopol are at hand. Nor is this surprising, for even in those lands themselves—in those remote and anomalous regions where every passion of man seemed absorbed in the one pursuit of gold, the terrible interests of war have asserted their ascendancy, and thrown local prospects into the shade.

"All the Australian colonies," says our correspondent, "may be described as looking with far more interest to the events of Europethan to their domestic affairs. Every arrival is anxiously expected, and not wholly for its effect on the market. The European conflict is watched with intense anxiety, and public feeting in the colonies is thoroughly with England in the struggle." Yet in the intelligence which we published from the gold countries on Tuerday there was one little paragraph which reflected with no small significance on affairs in the Crimea, and which will suggest, we think, some conclusions not altogether agreeable to British price. Our California correspondent, withing from San Francisco, observed that they "now had a weekly mail to and from the Atlanto States," and be further added, that on the last occarion the transit of this mail from New York to San Francisco had been accomplished in 23 days and 13 hours. Even this, however, was not enough to satisfy American notions of velocity and enterprise, for a certain "express house" in San Francisco had been making arrangements to carry the mails express, by relays of horses, across the whole Mext an territory from Acapulco to Vera Cruz, by which service San Francisco would be brought within 16 days post of New Orleans. Now, the reader will no doubt recollect that on

pretty good post. Let us compare, then, in their seven features, the "services" between Sun Prancisco and New York and San Panelsco are experted from the York and San Panelsco are experted from rican continent. By sea the communication involves a long worpse from New York to Aspired; a painful and uncertain passage across the isthmus which drives the two ceans, and a second long voyage from Panema to San Prancisco. The antire see passage, we should think, cannot be much short of 4,600 miles, besides which there is the transhipment and the risk of a land journey, which, if not very long, is liable to interruptions of no ordinary kind. Nevertheless New York, it appears, twinhin twenty four days of San Prancisco already, and is likely enough to be brought nearer still. To comprehend the traly American scheme of "axpressing" across lexito, the reader must need turn to a may, for no works of ours can other size do it justice. It will there be seen that the prints to be rought into commection with each other by this new postal service are not situated as the contral separated only by few miles of land, but on the shorts of the old Mexican thugdom, with some hundreds of miles of territory between them. To get scroes from Vera Crus to Acapulco the couriers must toil up the mountains leading from the hot or countries on the shorts to the high table-land on which the city of Mexico stands, must travers this west plateau, and then descend arain to the Pacific Ocean on the other side. This journey the Americans expect to accomplish in 68 hours for the journey across the continent at service skilling organized. The American projectors reckon upon 66 hours being necessary for the passage, but the country in the space of 24 hours on the side of the merican expect to accomplish in 68 hours for the journey across the continent of the projectors reckon upon 66 hours being necessary for the passage, but the country, instead of being a populous and well-ordered State, is now a prey to expect the country in the seasage of the seasa

From the London Shipping Gasette, Jan. 2]
Frw persons who have glanced over the map of North America, and have noticed the great chim of loland seas with which it is studded, have been able to form any correct idea of the extent and immense importance of the trade and commer e carried on upon these great lakes, or of the works of construction, the removal of obstacles, and the general improvements to navigation which have been rendered requisite for the developments and exploration, to the fullest extent, of the inestimable resources of these solie waters, and the vast productive territories corrounding hem. These inlined lakes are the feders of the maritime navigation and commerce, and the source of its greatness. For at such a vast distance do the granafies and storehouses of agricultural and mineral wealth lie from the maris and workabops of America that, but for the net work of lakes, rivers, and artificial improvements with waith the country is so wonderfully internected, they could rever be rendered available for extended the consumption on the seaboard and in the of and thickly settled exist its. The control of these consumption on the reshourd and in the of and thickly settled exist its. The control of these consumption of the seaboard and in the of and thickly settled exist its. The control of these consumption of the seaboard and in the of and thickly settled exist its. The control of these consumption of the seaboard and in the of and thickly settled exist its. The control of these settled and the control of the co

ronto, Port Hope and Kingston—besides Montreal and Queba on the St. Lawrence.

This is a field well deserving greater attention from British merchante; indeed, our correspondent advises us that it a bready occupying the attantion of seme of the clear-sighted business men on this side of the water. If a tells us that a person has arrived there on a mission from Liverood to open besiness coopections in the various also cities, and sepecially in Chicago, and to arrange for the establishment of a line of propellers between that port and Montreal. We observe, in the Daily Press of Chicago, an advertisement requiring first class ships for Liverpool, Glasagow and Cork, and it seems quite clear that a direct communication with European ports will shortly be carried on. Chicago merobants will, ere long, import the bulk of their European goods direct from Europe without change of bottom or the breakage of bulk—and transport to foreign markets in the same way such products of the country as there may be a demand for, without the expense and irouble of shifting cargo. It remains to be seen whether our merchants and shipowners cannot devote some attention to this trade, and share in the profit. The first navigable outlet from Lake Ontario, the Eric canal, was completed in 1825. Next came the Welland canal, in Canada, connecting Lakes Octario and Eric. The dimensions of the ocks upon the Welland canal, in Canada, connecting Lakes Octario and Eric. The dimensions of the coks upon the Welland canal, and Chicago traders. Canada has followed un her water communications by the St. Lawrence, Ridean, Lashine, Chambly and Burlington Bay canals, and several other important canals are contemplated as dommenced.

The concession of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence was long carnestly desired by the Americans. In 1826 it was the subject of an animated diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Great Britain. It is a privilege in which eight at least of the American States are advancing at a tate which will give them, i

out for new fields of operation.

The South—Cuba.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

It is seldent that a foreign Ambassador returns to his country under circumstances more painful than those which attend the case of Mr. Sould. We all remember the prestige and high expectation which marked his appointment, and the confident boost of his friends and of the party with which he unfortunately permitted his name to be associated, that the acquisition of Cuba would crown his diplomacy. It was, moreover, equally hoped by many, that should Spain refuse to sell Cuba, Mr. Soule would manage in some way, no matter how or what, to get up a quarrel between the two countries, and thus the conqueror's hand might saatch the prize it could not peaceably win. The prospect of a rupture growing out of the Black Warrior affair, was hailed with the liveliest satisfaction, and wren it finally appeared that, in spite of threats and bullying, no difficulty cound be got up, disappointment and chaggin were evident in many quatters. For our part, we never fell into this train of hopes and expectations, and therefore never regret and the United States. If Cuba was to be acquired by force on the part of this country, we thought at least that such provocation should be awaited as might justify it in the eyes of civilized nations, and in that form of right which nations, no less than individuals, cannot with impunity trample upon.

But, from the first, we had little hopes of the

its hold? Nor was this his only obstacle. At the bead of the Spanish government stood a woman, who had so fer forfeited the respect of her people at to have been hissed in her own theave in Madrid—whose administration was hopelessly weak and rotter, and whose crown and life were constantly menaced by mobs and revolutions. Was it likely that a government thus situated, would venture upon a measure of so much magnitude and delicacy as the sale of Cuba? And when, too, to add to these anxecties and perils, the powerful embassies of England and France united to oppose it, with arguments which the strong held ever over the weak, was it not the vanity of presumption that could lead men to expect this result?

The revolution brought no promise of better things for Mr. Soulé's mission. Everything was in chaos and turmoil, and the victorious party had their hands too full in maintaining their slippery ascendency, to listen to proposals which found ne sympathy or response in the bosoms of the Spanish people. It does not appear, therefore, that there was, at any time during the mission of Mr. Soulé, the slightest bance of purchasing Cuba. Had he never delivered his Cuban Junta speech in New York, nor promulgated in advance doctrines wounding to the Castillan pride; had he, in a word, been altogether acceptable to the Spanish government, we do not believe that he could have succeeded in his negotiations for Cuba. He has, therefore, failed to accomplish what was impossible under the circumstances. The recent action of the Cortes, is the quietus to all hopes of the purchase of that island for the present.

Mr. Soulé is about to return to America. How should we receive him? Shall we turn upon him the cold giance of indifference and discain, because he has failed in such a case? Shall we take less appreciate his zeal and earnestness because they could not accomplish impossibilities? No! It behooves us to be generous towards him—to lighten to when the burder labored so havely and aboly.

Least of all hours and some the collectio

WEATHER AND EARTHQUAKE AT THE WHITE MOUNTAINS—A correspondent of the Boston Traceller, under date of Jan. 20, writer as follows.—"The present week has been one of unusual natural events in this place. On Saturday evening last, at 9 o'clock, the thermometer was at 32 degrees above zero, and at the same time a smart rain. On Sunday morning it was at 10 degrees below zero, and as freezing a wind as was ever experienced in this place. Several persons here had their ears and faces frozen in going to church. Monday the thermometer was again up to 28 above. The day evening, at 38 minutes past 6 o'clock, an earthquake was experienced, commencing with a heavy rumbling noise for a few seconds, and immediately followed by a smart vibratory motion, all of which countinued about thirty seconds. I was in one of the strongest buildings in the county at the time, and the vibrations were very marked. From what I can learn, the White Mountains were the point where it was most violent. Could the sudden extremes of heat and cold have such an expanding and contracting effect on the surface of the mountains as to cause such a result On Thursday morning it commenced showing, which continued till Friday evening, making a fail of not less than forty-two inches of snow.

Our Canada Correspondence.
QUEBEC, Jan. 14, 1865.
Trade of the Port of Quebec during the Year 1854. Disasters to Canadian Shipping during the same Period—Statistics of Immigration—Young Cana-da Becoming Patriotic—Volunteering for the Crimea—Storm of Indignation raised against the Quebec Mercury, for Thronoing a Demper on the Popular Feeling—Extraordinary Mildness of the Season, &c.

In a recent letter I gave you some figures relative to the timber trade at Quebec during the past year. I have just seen a statement of the general trade of this port, from which I cull some facts concerning the shipping interest and immigration. The total number of arrivals at this port during the year was

1563, making 600,838 tons. Of these 166 were fo reign, as follows:-
 Norwegian
 63

 Prussian
 18

 German
 7

 Swedish
 4
 Swedish.
Austrian
French.
Spanish.
Portuguese. 81,447

In addition to these there were built and register ed at Quebec, 43 square rigged vessels, 44,165 tons; 25 schooners, 2,625 tons; and 8 steamers, 518 tons,
—making 76 vessels, 47,308 tons. As I have before
said, the total number of vessels to be balk here this year will probably not exceed twenty-five. Our trade with the lower provinces has been less than in any previous year since 1849. This is accounted for by the high price of flour, the principal article of export, curtailing its consumption, and the fact that the clearances from Montreal to these ports have much exceeded those of former years. The clearances at this port for Nova Scotie, New Bruns wi k, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and Labrador, have been as follows, since

1849. 153 1860. 165 1851. 169 1852. 156 1863. 196 1854. 148

above provinces for the last two years, is as fol -1853.-

It is satisfactory to observe that the disasters at sea, considering the great number of vessels that visited Quebec during the past year, have not been numerous. Forty sail are reported as having either foundered, or been abandoned at sea; and a like number has been stranded in the gulf and river-The loss of life has been small, not over twelve or fifteen persons.

The immigration has increased nearly 50 per cent

casi	1853. The numbers st 1853.	1854.	Differenc
From	n Evgland 10 442	18,423	7.97
+4	Ireland 13,338	16 376	3.03
- 44	Scotland 4,654	6,770	2,11
**	Norway 4,797	5,590	20
**	Germany 2,412	6,735	3.23
**	S ## den	258	21
"	Lower ports 421	642	25
	ots136,074	53,803	17,7
M	ort of the immigrants	find their	way to H

Most of the immigrants find their way to the west. The policy of our government in selfing wild land at a tuni extiters at a nere rominal rate, proves very attractive; and in counties which were surveyed but two or three years sine, it is found quite in possible to obtain a slogic acre, so rapid has been the settlement. But few immigrants remain in Lewer Canada, except in the vicinity of public works, where they can obtain employment as labours. The system of land tenure attherto prevailing in Lower Canada has prevented its settlement.

pointment and chagrin were evident in many quaters. For our part, we never fell into this train of hopes and expectations, and toerefore never regreted the peaceful relations between Spain and the United States. If Cuba was to be acquired by force on the part of this country, we thought at least that such provocation should be awaited as might justify it in the eyes of civilized nations, and in that form of right which nations, no less than individuals, cannot with impunity trample upon.

But, from the first, we had little hopes of the success of Mr. Soule's avowed mission, and it is defined, when before him lay the repeased refeasls of Spain to part with Cuba, and the whole current of her usst history. Had he lest signt of that stubborn pride of possession which has ever chara terized the Spanish people? or the desperate tenacity with which Spanish dominion on this continent clong to its impoveriabed, emasculated colonies, till after long and bitter struggles, it was compeled to let go its hold? Nor was this his only obstacle. At the lead of the Spanish government stood a woman, who had so fer forfeited the respect of her people as to have been hissed in her own theatre in Mad valuing in Lower Canada has prevented its settlement.

Your g Cana's has become dred with a military argion and volunteering for the Crimea is the one topic of conversation. Mr. Rankin, member of Parisament for the conting of the conting in the desire, has become fired with a military argion and volunteering for the Crimea is the one topic of conversation. Mr. Rankin, member of Parisament for the Crimea is the occurrent of the conting of the conting of the conting of the conting in the Lesset, tender discourted the sext in the province, to raise and equip a thousand men to join the alled a miles in the East, himself to take the command of them. The ex-Governor is to lay the command of them. The ex-Governor is to lay the command of them. The ex-Governor is to lay the command of t

indignation of our loyal population knew no bounds, and notes from enraged subscribers, ordering the discot thunnes of the pacer, poursed in upon the bestleved proprietor. So intense was the feeling, that in the very next issue of the journal the proprietor had to disavow the sentiments of his own editor, and humbly apologise for the appearance of the offending article.

We have had most extraordinary weather this seasor. The "oldest inhabitant" remembers nothing like it. During the past week it has been very mild. Yesterday it raised heavily all day, and a parfect six am of water ran down the hills and through the streats, rendering them in some piaces, particularly in the lower town, almost impassable to foot passengers. Last night, about eight o'clock, it commenced frezing, and a strong westerly wind set in which still continues, (two o'clock P. M.) The thermometer this morning stood twenty five degrees below zer", and there is capital skaling in the main streets. Since the witter set in it has been marked by these sudden changes, very unusual here offer in Lower Carads.

Our Wisconsin Correspondence.

La Cansse, Wis., Jap. 6, 1855. A Voice from the Prairies-Chances for Settlers-High Rates of Wages-Imperfection of the Man Arrangements, &c., &c.

This is a flourishing village of 2,000 inhabit situated on a splendid prairie ten miles long by four wide, on the east bank of the noble Mississippi, 180 miles above Galena and the same distance below St. Paul. The soil is good, the site delightful, and the population industrieus and fast increasing, mostly from the eastern States, and in all probabiliy in ten years this village will be the second dity in the State.

I have travelled through nearly every county in

the State, and think this by far the best place for an eastern man to settle. Wages are high here for all kinds of labor, especially mechanics, and the necessaries of life are much chesper than at the east. Building lots are thesp a little back from the river, but are fast increasing in value. There is good land to be had some difteen miles back at government price, but it is fast being taken up, the entrice at the land office here having been for the past three months some 60,000 acres. There is a town being laid out on the opposite side of the river, at Taylor's point, about three miles from here, where there are now several dwellings, a store, &c. A steam ferry connects it with this place, and the La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad, now be ng fast constructed, will cross here and proceed to Mankato er South Bend, in the valley of the St. Peters. This new town is at the mouth of the Hohah or Root liver valley, which is a spiendid farming region, and is well filled with a shrifty lot of farmers, who for a long distance up the valley must come to this print to do their trading and shipping, which must make if a very important polat, and where fortures must be made without a great outlay of capital, as is required at the cast. If the writer had a moiety of the money he has expended at the east typing to make himself independent, he could here do so without exertion.

One thing is bud here—the mail facilities. By a miserable arrangement. Dubuque is the distributing effice for this region, and our eastern mails thus have to cross the river twice, besides going some two hut dred miles around to get here. This is probably the reason why so few New York papers are then here, but we trust this will not long be the case, as we want to be a little nearer New York than two weeks. We are making up a club for your rainable paper, as we miss it very much, after having been so long accustomed to it at the east.

Pranking Chickent. and the La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad, now be